THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

Number 27 of Volume 21. { **SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 18, 1840.** { ***Whole Number, 1,069.***

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PEBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square.—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

A FRESH SUPPLY.

MR. ROUECHE

HAS just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following fresh articles, in his line—to wit:

French Brandy,	*New Ark Cider,*
Oysters,	*Oranges,*
Lemons,	*Raisins,*
Sardines,	*Cigars.*

All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see!

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. F

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. F.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale & retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS,

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840. F

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court-house, in Salisbury, on the first day of January next,

Two likely, valuable Negroes,

belonging to the Estate of John Steward, dec'd.: One woman, between the age of thirty and thirty-five; one boy, between the age of twelve and fifteen. In case said Negroes are not sold on that day, they will be hired to the highest bidder for one year. A small amount of the purchase money will be required immediately.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Exe'r.

December 4, 1840. 4t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N.B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. F

TO HIRE, *in the country.*—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores,* in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

George Miller vs. William Northern } Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William Northern, hath absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be levied upon him;—It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said William Northern to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court, to be held for said County at the Court-House in Lexington on the second Monday in February next, and replevy, or Judgment, *pro confesso,* will be entered against him and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt.

Test—CHAS. MOCK, c. c. c.

Dec. 4, 1840.—6w.—Printer's fee $5 50.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840. F

Notice.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, situated in Montgomery County, 20 miles East of Salisbury, is now in full operation. Those indimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURRAGE.

N. B. I wish to procure about one hundred Bales of Cotton (first-rate quality,) delivered at the above Factory, which I will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per lb.

E. BURRAGE.

December 11, 1840. 6t

Wanted.

20 LABORERS, the most of them to work above ground; liberal wages will be given by the Washington Mining Company, situated in Davidson county, about 18 miles East from Salisbury, and 10 miles South of Lexington. Those wishing to engage by the year will be preferred, and those most studying their employers interest will command the highest wages.

ROSWELL A. KING.

Davidson Co., Dec. 11, 1840. 3t

For Sale.

I WILL offer for Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 21st of January, 1841, my Plantation, lying in Davidson county, on the Yadkin River, above Brown's Ferry, containing **600 Acres,** more or less. It is said to be the best plantation on the Yadkin River; but those wishing to purchase are requested to examine it.

To suit the convenience of purchasers, I will sell in Tracts of **2, 3, 4, 5,** or **600** Acres.

—ALSO—

EIGHT OR TEN HEAD OF CATTLE,

and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Any person wishing to purchase can do so by appplying to the Subscriber between this and the day of Sale, if not disposed of before that time it will be offered for Sale as advertised above.

ANDREW HOLDSHOUSER, Sen'r.

December 11, 1840. 3t

TO WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Watch and Clock Repairer, to whom he will give constant work and good wages.

None but those of sober and industrious habits need apply.

DAVID L. POOL.

Salisbury, N. C., October 30, 1840. tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. F

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. F

BLANKS,

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JONATHAN SLICK.

TRAVELLING BY RAIL ROAD.

I swanny, but I'd like to have forgot to tell you about the rail roads, that I come here on. Wal, I went over to Jarsey City in the ferry boat, and they tucked me into a little sort of a box without any wheels, and jammed chuck full of folks, and said that we should be off in a few minits. Wal, while I was looking at a pretty little gal with blue eyes and the purtyest sort of yaller hair that I ever sot eyes on, the box gave a sort of a jerk, and whiz! off we went like parched corn off a shovel. Smash dab, lickety split, we streaked it through the Jarseys so swift that a feller couldn't feel himself wink. The trees went shooting by you like a troop of Floriday sogers running away from the injuns. The stun walls seemed as if they had got scared, and were running races together. The houses seemed as if they had jist took to dancing amongst the door yards, and when we come to the river, it jist flashed up through the trees cool enough to make you feel dry, and that was all a chap could see. Wal, think sez I, they must have prime race horses to draw all this string of coaches at this rate, considering they haint no wheels worth speaking on to 'em. I stood by to see them hitch on the team at Jarsey City, but the horses didn't seem to be nothing worth a minding. So when I see how consarned fast we was a going, I jist held on to my hair with both hands to keep it from blowing away, and stuck my head out of a window to see how the horses stood it. Gouri! it was as much as I could do to keep from yelling right out. Instead of the horses, they'd hitched on a darned black critter that looked more like Old Harry harnessed up than anything else, and there he was agoing with the boxes behind him helter skelter, hurra boys right along the road, a rattling and dashing and spitting fire and brimstone, as if he had nothing else for fodder in a hull year. I never was so scared in my born days.

"Hello!" sez I, to the driver. "Hello! you darn'd black critter; let me out, I say. I say, I paid to go to Philadelphia. You need not think you're a going to take me to the infernal regions quite so easy; so jist slack traces and let me git out."

By gracious, I might just as wel yelled to a stun wall; he didn't take no more notice of me than if I hadn't been nobody; but by-am-by he stopped at a little place in the Jarseys, where Ginegal Bonaparte's brother has got one of the handsomest houses that ever I sot eyes on; so I jumped out about the quickest, and I went up to the driver, and sez I, "look a here, Mister; I want you to git my saddle bags and let me off.—I'd have you to know that I haint sold myself to Old Nick jist yet; so you need'nt send a hull team, and an alegator to set to drag me off. I want to go to Philadelphia."

"Wal," sez he, sort of puzzled: "so you be n going to Philadelphia as fast as steam can carry you."

"Look a here," sez I, "it ain't no use for your trying to cheat me; I'm a full-blooded Yankee jist from Weathersfield; and I rather guess your master 'll feel sort of sheepish, when he finds that he's kitched the son of a deacon of the church instid of a York dandy; so you'd better give me my saddle bags. Besides, I'm a gitting alfired hungry, and kind of want a bite of gingerbread and cheese."

Jist then his team began to snort fire like all possessed, and a steam of smoke come out on his nose as if he was a gitting awful wrathy at what I was saying; by-am-by, the man sez he, "come jump in, we've got steam purty well up, and must be a going."

"But I haint no notion of going any further your way," sez I; "I didn't make no bargain to ride in a string of go carts with Bulzebub up for a team."

"Why, what on arth are you a talking about," sez he; "what do you take this ingine to be?"

"Jist what it is," sez I, "a critter as wrathy as a whirlwind, that cuts dirt like a streak of lightning, and snorts like a young earthquake.—The old evil critter himself half kivered with fire and smoke, a dragging us poor human critters to darnation, without giving us time to ask what he's about."

With that the chap he began to haw-haw right out, and sez he, "you Yankee thick head you, didn't you never see an engine afore."

"I guess, I've seen as many ingines as you ever did," sez I, "all painted up, with their blankets and all; but I don't see as they've got any thing to do with that fiery dragon of your'n."

"Look a here," sez the man; a opening a door in the critter's back, "this aint nothing alive—but it's all made out of wood and iron, jist as bilers in the steamboats; it gits up the steam for us, and that's what makes us go so fast."

"How you talk," sez I, a looking sort of knowing; "now, jist as if you hadn't gumption enough to guess that I was only poking fun at you; raly you chaps are awful green!" The feller opened his eyes a few, and raly begun to believe that I'd been too cute for him; if it hadn't been for that I should a felt awful streaked; but when I see that I'd settled his hash, I jist took a peep into the critter. Gauly! but wasn't it chuck full and running over with fire, and smoke, and biling water. No wonder it puffed, and whizzed and snorted; so it raly was curos I can tell you!

"Are you sartain you can haul the critter up when you git to Philadelphia," sez I to the man; "it must be awful hard on the bit, it seems to me."

"Nothing easier in natur," sez he; "so jump in, for see, we're off in a jiffy."

In I got, and off we went like a streak of chalk, and it warn't long, sure enough, before we got to Philadelphia. Now, that city is a sneezer in the way of straight stun walks, all as clean as a new pin. A sight of trees are a growing along each side of all the streets, and they run all kinder checked over the hull city as marm marks out the squares on a cake of gingerbread. I had'nt no time to see much of the city; but I got at my saddle-bags, and took a bite, and got through just in time to start for Baltimore. There are some tarnal purty farms a lying on the Schuylkill river, with leetle white houses on 'em, covered over with flowers and trees, and a looking as cool and green as a cucumber in July. It raly made me feel as if I wanted to git married and live in one on 'em. Then the river looked so awful bright a shining up through the trees. It raly seemed to me as if I should have liked to stop a little while jist to grind out a lot of poetry there under the banks. Wal, at last we got to Baltimore; a city that looks as much like York, as if it had been shelled out of the same pod, only it is a great deal smaller, and not a bit more clean.

By gracious! for if they didn't have leetle sort of beds in the cars, as they call 'em, so I turned in and slept purty much all they way to Washington.

EUROPE.

The position of the great powers of Europe at this moment, however interesting, is far from intelligible—perhaps, all the more interesting for its mystery, and from the general belief that the fate of nations and the peace of the world hang upon the thunders and short-sightedness as much as upon the confirmed schemes of the statesmen of France, England, and Russia. For Austria need not be named as being a Power essentially passive in the opening of the grand drama. She has no navy, no colonies, no schemes of foreign conquest, no cause of love, hatred, or dread of the doings or sayings of the obstinate old crocodile of the Nile, Mehemet Ali, general cotton merchant, tyrant, philosopher, conqueror, virtuoso, and whatever else is grand, mean, grotesque, and contradictory.—Austria has nothing to do with the virtues or the vices, the greatness or the littleness, of Mehemet Ali. He may shake his grim locks never so wildly—they cannot reach her, nestled quietly in the bosom of Europe. But Austria has something to do with Russia, Prussia, and England. With the former she united in dismembering Poland, and with all three made common cause equally against French liberty and French despotism in the wars of the Revolution; it may be set down to habit, therefore, that she is found a party in the alliance to settle the ownership of Syria. Neither has Prussia any interest in the difficulty in its present shape, and to her the "Eastern question" might as well be a dispute for the Australian Islands as for Syria. It is a question of division of spoils, sooner or later, or of distribution of influence between England, Russia, and France. The Mediterranean is the first object—England would control it—Russia would get footing on it, and France, dreading the overshadowing naval power of the one, and the exhaustless resources, the iron government and grasping ambition of the other, is necessarily in opposition. France could gain nothing even by having her share in the division of the Ottoman Empire, compared with what she would lose by the distribution of it between England and Russia. France could gain nothing beyond the mere possession of so much territory, diminished in value by the disgrace of entering into a conspiracy to dismember an empire because it was weak and peaceful and unsuspecting. Whereas the other Powers may seize the most important advantages without the actual dismemberment of Turkey. Russia might gain a free passage into the Mediterranean for her fleets as well as her commerce; she might get a military post, Trebisonde for instance, on the Southern shore of the Black Sea, another point of control equally over Persia, Caucasia, and Turkey. England only wants possession of the Isthmus of Suez, of the city of Aleppo, with merely the "right of way" to the Euphrates, and the control of that noble river, and she will then have opened two great routes for steam communication with India, each of which will greatly increase her commerce, extend her influence, and draw together the disjoined members of her empire. The two great aggressors fear not France—she cannot effectually thwart their success—they command and *will* command the sea, by which alone France could check their progress in the East, and it was most politic of them to involve Austria and Prussia in their alliance, who cannot share in the plunder of Turkey, and who, if France determines on resistance, stands convenient to catch all the blows. For if there be a general collision, these results would seem the very first consequences, that England and Russia quietly dispose of Turkey or whatever of it they choose, under their cloak, while France pours her conquering legions into Prussia and Austria; and how happy these two last will be in their share of the blessings of the "Eastern question!" It is true these consequences may be only momentary, and that the mighty tide of a general war may sweep them into insignificance. It is true that all the schemes of the anticipated might vanish before domestic insurrections and social convulsions—that a general war might [illegible] and it is probable [illegible] any other, that [illegible] The National debt [illegible] laws, are stronger arguments with British rulers than either the sense of justice or the fear of France.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Union of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches, in the United States.—The acting Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Kentucky, has written a letter of some considerable length to the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he suggests the propriety of a union of the two churches, and treats largely of the many advantages that would result from such a measure. The suggestions have been very kindly received by the papers under the control of the Methodist Church. What the final result may be, we do not pretend to say.—*Highland Messenger.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE MERCER SOLEMNITIES.

The ceremonies attending the reinterment of the remains of General Mercer yesterday, the 27th ult., were of a truly imposing character, and were participated in by a large number of citizens and strangers, and witnessed throughout by thousands of persons. The day, contrary to the expectation created by the storm of the day before, was clear, and highly favorable for the purpose. At nine o'clock the firing of a gun in Washington square announced the removal of the remains from Christ Church, whence they were soon after taken under the escort of the First City Troop to the First Presbyterian Church. Here, according to previous arrangements, the coffin was placed in front of the pulpit, on either side of which were seated officers of the army and navy, the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey, and Col. Mercer, of Virginia, son of Gen. Mercer; the Mayor and Recorder, and Judges of our court. The galleries of the church were filled with ladies, and the lower part by citizens and strangers. The members of the First City Troop occupied the seats immediately in front of the bier. The coffin was enshrouded in a large national flag surmounted by a standard of yellow silk, which was carried by the American troops at the battle of Princeton. The ceremonies in the church commenced by the singing of a hymn, "Our land, O Lord, with songs of praise," which was followed by the reading of appropriate portions of the Scriptures, and an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Albert Barnes.

William B. Reed, Esq., then pronounced a highly interesting oration upon topics connected with the occasion, in which he spoke of the ardent love of liberty exhibited by the sons of Scotland in all ages of our colonial existence, and of the rise, progress, and happy termination of our revolutionary struggle, in which he dwelt with emphasis upon the individual character of General Mercer, and upon the various acts of his life, manifesting that devotion to freedom which was at last sealed with blood on the field of Princeton. The exercises were concluded by a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Carnahan, of New Jersey.

The procession then moved forward along the designated route, somewhat in the following order:

Mounted Trumpeter.

Coffin and Pall-Bearers.

The First Troop as the Escort Proper.

The St. Andrew's Society, wearing badges, and bearing a banner, representing St. Andrew and his Cross, and the edgings wrapped in crape. Motto—"We relieve the distressed."

The Thistle Society followed, also bearing a banner representing a thistle. Inscription—"*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

Governor Porter, Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, the Mayor, Recorder, and City Authorities followed.

Officers of the Navy, headed by Com. Stewart.

The Military, under the command of General Goodwin and Prevost—and accompanied by several very excellent bands, playing martial music.

Among the stranger Companies, we noticed the York Rifle Brigade, the Lancaster Fencibles, and the Lancaster Artillery.

Citizens on horseback, and a long train of carriages.

When the coffin made its appearance from the church, several discharges from cannon took place in Washington square.

The flags in the harbor, and throughout the city, were displayed at half mast, the old Continental bell in the State House was tolled, and five-minute guns were fired in Washington square, during the march of the procession. The streets, windows, and every available point along the route was thronged with spectators.

On arriving at the corner of Ridge Road and Coates street, the military left the line, and the remainder of the procession took carriages, and escorted by the first City Troop, proceeded to Laurel Hill cemetry, where the patriotic solemnities of the occasion were concluded by depositing the coffin in the tomb prepared as the last resting place of one of the most distinguished martyrs in the cause of American Independence. In conclusion, it may not be amiss to say that the arrangement of these solemnities was excellent throughout. It was also a matter of general remark, that Philadelphia has not for many years witnessed so soldier-like and elegant in its details and general effect.

A Picture of Idolatry.—Mr. Bettes, a missionary in India, writes thus:

"I saw many pilgrims, and many of them the most miserable objects that can be imagined. One or two particularly attracted my attention; one was a blind old man, wasted away to such a degree, that with his sunken, sightless eyes, he formed a very striking resemblance to the picture of death; another was an old woman, with tottering steps and emaciated body, bending her course to a home which it is next to impossible she can ever reach. Others were young men who had performed a pilgrimage of perhaps 1,000 or 1,500 miles, and now naked and starving, and ashamed with fatigue, they are slowly retracing their weary way. Most of them are sore and with walking, and their feet are so blistered and torn, that they are obliged to bind them up with the only piece of cloth they have, to enable them to prosecute their journey. And what is the fruit of all this toil? Why, they have a picture of Jagganaut, made of [illegible]

have seen in England, suspended round their necks, and two or three little sticks colored with red ochre to take home, if they ever reach it, as a memorial of their pilgrimage.

"We have now travelled about fifty miles along the great road to Juggernaut, and every where it is alike full of pilgrims passing to and from that accursed thing. Oh, that I could describe in proper language the misery of its wretched votaries. But the accounts would scarcely be believed in America, and here they are unnoticed. Many are blind, who go to obtain holiness by approaching the vile Block, one of this description lies now at the door of our tents, at the foot of a tree. What a poor wretch he is! He is perpetually crying, give me some food, I die, I die; my body is shrivelled up, my feet are broken, and my substance is passing away with the cholera. Ah Boba, Boba, I am a Blind Padre, and have nobody to help me. Here I am come four months, journey to visit Juggernaut, and he gave me nothing but sorrow. What can I do? Ram, Ram, Ram, O Juggernaut. I have now given him a rupee and some rice, and put him in the road; and now, afflicted and alone, he is gone his forlorn way, blind in body and soul. But this is not a solitary case. I think I have noticed ten blind pilgrims in these four days journeying, and I cannot be supposed to have seen a fourth of the pilgrims on the road. The majority of those who return, go laboring along with tottering steps and broken feet and headed backs, and a death-like emaciated frame, begging and sighing, and groaning all the way. Oh, Idolatry."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

RESUMPTION.

Whispers are beginning to circulate about the probability of an extension, by the next Legislature, of the suspension of our Banks. It is said that if the arrangements so long in negotiation between our Banks and those of Boston and New York be not completed, the former must have an extension as the only means of saving the community from severe pressure. Those who take this ground say, that under present circumstances, and without the arrangements proposed to the Northern Banks, ours could not resume; that a refusal to extend the suspension would force them into liquidation, and that this would compel them to call upon their debtors, the merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics.

Very fortunately for some of our Banks, they are able to resume without this proposed aid, though they would suffer much inconvenience on account of balances due to those that would be driven into liquidation; and very fortunately for our men of real business, they are not much indebted to the Banks, especially those reported to be in the greatest difficulties. Therefore, this argument will not avail the advocates of longer suspension.

We have no reason for believing that this negotiation with the Northern Banks, so long pending, and about which so many groundless reports have circulated, will terminate successfully. It is said that the Boston Banks are willing to make the arrangement proposed; that most of the New York Banks assent, and that nothing prevents its consummation but the refusal of two Banks of that city. As one of these is the Bank of Commerce, we believe it will persist in this refusal; for as it is aiming at a charter from Congress, if a new National Bank should be established, it is certainly interested in driving the United States Bank to extremities. But beside this hostility, which is natural enough between two rival corporations, contending for the control of the money market, those who manage the Bank of Commerce believe, or are said to believe, that the relief requested will not accomplish a permanent resumption, that the resumption must necessarily be temporary, that another suspension would ensue and drag the Banks of New York and Boston into the vortex. They suggest that the object of our Banks is to produce this very catastrophe, for the purpose of compelling Congress to create a new National Bank, to be located in this city, as the only expedient for curing the disorders of the currency.

If then this arrangement be not completed, and our Banks be not ready to resume on the day prescribed by law, will our Legislature authorize any longer suspension? We insist that every consideration that ought to govern a legislative body forbids such a step. If the Banks are solvent, they can resume now. If they are insolvent, they ought, like private citizens in the same predicament, to stop their business and proceed to settlement without delay. For this, we offer the following reasons: First, an immediate resumption or settlement is required by regard to public morals. A suspension is a violation of contracts—a breach of solemn engagements between the Banks and the people. According to the general law governing Banks, a suspension by a Bank for more than ninety days causes a forfeiture of the charter. Our Banks incurred this forfeiture, and our Legislature relieved them from it by the act of the last session which rendered the suspension legal. Now, if this very act be considered in reference to general principles, without regard to the *expediency* of the case, it is of immoral tendency; for it is neither more nor less than an act to justify a violation of solemn engagements. How would an individual appear, who should refuse to pay his debts, though possessing property sufficient for the purpose, and then ask the Legislature to exempt him from legal process for a certain period? We think he would appear very much like an audacious swindler. And how would the Legislature appear in granting the request? Very much like conniving at fraud.—What is the difference between the two cases?—Simply the ground of *expediency*. And what is this expediency? Merely this: The Legislature has established institutions which have pursued a course that has involved the community in pecuniary difficulties; and now, when they have violated their engagements, they cannot be treated like private delinquents, in other words, left to the laws, without producing public distress; and, therefore, the laws must be suspended in their favor. Every wise moralist or political economist will say that this is a species of expediency which should not be permitted to occur *frequently*.

Secondly, this extension of the suspension is an exclusive privilege or monopoly, and a monopoly in favor of delinquency. Many wise men object to the whole Banking system as a monopoly, and therefore inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions; and if the creation of a corporation be censurable on this ground, to grant it with the privilege of violating the laws is still more so. At present, every debtor of a Bank who should be sued by it, would have reason to complain of the unjust distinction which the laws made between himself and his creditor. General principles should never be violated to produce temporary ease.

Thirdly, general regard for the laws requires that this suspension be not extended by an infraction of law. The spirit of insubordination has already manifested over the country, and produced deplorable results. How can this spirit be restrained if the Legislature are to furnish it with examples of *sanctioning illegalities legally*? Will not [illegible] proceedings diminish respect for the laws generally, and thus augment this very spirit? How can any citizen be expected to obey the laws with sincerity when he sees the very makers of the laws granting indulgences for violating them to corporations, already odious to some on account of exclusive privileges. For these reasons, at least, we hope that our Legislature will not authorize a longer suspension, but will leave them to the laws. If they are not ready at the time already appointed, to redeem obligations that should never have been deferred, let their charters be surrendered. Speculators will be the principal sufferers.

From the Lynchburg (Va) Republican.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The argument mostly relied upon by the Federalists to render this plan, for keeping and paying out the public money, odious to the people is, that it is unsafe to trust *men* with so much money—that they are corrupt and debased, and that the temptation is too great to be placed before any body having life and legs. How far this doctrine is compatible with the professed loudness of the universal corn skin and log cabin party for the "dear people," we will not stop to enquire. It does seem, however, a poor compliment to the honesty of the people, to say that enough men cannot be paraded, with a sufficient quantum of integrity, to render the country secure against fraud, under any and all circumstances. Humiliating, as it may appear in the eyes of the community—degrading, as it really is, to the party which makes use of it—this objection to the establishment of the Independent Treasury, constitutes the sum and substance of a "Whig" opposition to that great measure.

To sustain their position, every brawling Federalist has, at his tongue's end, some instance where a Government officer has been a defaulter, and perhaps has made off with some thousand or more of the public money. Because one Saml. Swartwout, a "*Whig*" collector at New York, stole a pretty round sum, every man placed in his shoes, will do as he did; and therefore the Sub-Treasury, as it is called, will ruin the country. Such has been the "Whig" opposition to this scheme. And what do they propose in its stead? Let us see and compare the two schemes. Banks are favorites of the universal "Coonites" and they are proposed as keepers and disbursers of the people's money. Have none of these institutions ever "Swartwouted?" Are they entirely exempt from embezzlement and fraud? Have they not robbed the Government and the people of more money than all the Swartwouts that ever lived "in the tide of times?" Why, honest reader, just take a jaunt with us to Mississippi, and let us introduce to your acquaintance the hundreds of shin plaster and swindling concerns in that oppressed and Bank ridden community. And first let us begin with "*old Brandon*," who, in her day, has robbed the people of *millions*. The aforesaid Sam. Swartwout did a piecayune business in the way of stealing, compared with her. The Union Bank, too, in the same State, has scattered ruin and desolation in her train; and but for the timely interposition of a Democratic Governor, would, in all probability, ere this time, have taken what "old Brandon" left. Let us go next to the city of Philadelphia, and take a peep into the affairs of one Schuylkill Bank. Enquire of the widows and orphans—the honest mechanics—and the enterprising merchant—how much they have lost by the dishonesty of that concern? MILLIONS! is their answer. It is useless to go farther, and enumerate the thousands of "Owl creek" and other Banking establishments that have proved defaulters. Our purpose is accomplished in giving the Federalists, for every Government defaulter, at least *ten* Bank defaulters—for every dollar lost by individual defaulters, at least one *thousand* (we believe we might with propriety say more) lost by Bank defaulters.—And yet the people are told that of all fiscal agents, the Banks are the most safe—the most honest!—One individual, with soul and body, has proved a defaulter, and therefore every such agent must be discarded from the monied concerns of the people; but one, no, *all* the agents *without soul or body*, may prove defaulters as they did in 1837, and yet they alone can be trusted with the money of the Government? If the people can now *sanction such doctrine*, we will wait with patience until they have recovered from the effects of "hard cider and harder brandy,") a copious use of both can alone account for such infatuation) when we will again talk with them upon this subject.

From the Raleigh Register.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

There have been, since the organization of our Government, fourteen Presidential Elections. The following is a correct statement, compiled from an authentic source, of the number of votes received by each principal Candidate, for President and Vice President, at each of said Elections; and will be found not only useful for present information, but future reference:

First Election, 1788.—Number of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Electors 135. George Washington received 132 votes;—John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 69; Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 20. Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 votes; John Adams 65 and Charles C. Pinckney 64. As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and after balloting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Electors 176. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. [illegible] Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

[illegible] Number of Electors [illegible] votes for President, [illegible] Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Quincy Adams having received the votes of 13 States out of 23 was elected President. John C. Calhoun received 182 votes as Vice President. N. Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

Eleventh Election, 1828.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 179 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 82. John C. Calhoun received 174 votes for Vice President, and Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832.—Number of Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11, and William Wirt 9. Martin Van Buren received 189 for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836.—Number of Electors 294, Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; Wm. H. Harrison 73; Hugh L. White 26; Daniel Webster 14; and Willie P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger 77; John Tyler 47, and William Smith 23. As neither of the candidates for the Vice Presidency received a majority of the Electoral votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger received more votes than any other two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of these candidates for Vice President. In the Senate, Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

Fourteenth Election, 1840.—Number of Electors 294. General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, received 234 votes for President, and Martin Van Buren 60. John Tyler received 234 votes for Vice President, Richard M. Johnson 49 votes, and Littleton W. Tazewell, 11 votes. Harrison and Tyler elected.

"*We are now the Democratic Party*," say the Federal presses, "because our candidate for the Presidency has received a majority of votes." If this argument were true, then were the Federal party, from 1793 to 1798, "*the Democracy*," for during that period they had the numerical majority. If this new Federal logic is sound, their presses should have claimed in the fall of 1838, "*We are now the Looney party*," as it is well known that the *majority* obtained by them that year was through the ballots cast by his illegal "pipe laying voters." As well might they attempt to make the public believe that a man must necessarily be a *horse*, because he happened to be born in a stable, as to suppose that men capable of reasoning will consider THEM "*The Democracy*," when their principles, their professions, and their daily practices prove the utter lack of the least claim to the honorable title they would thus *filch* from their opponents.—*N. Y. Standard.*

New Society.—The Boston Post recommends the immediate formation of a "*Society for meliorating the condition of disappointed office seekers.*" as its aid will soon be required throughout the Union. We know of no portion of the country where such a society would be more useful than in this city—as there cannot be less than an average of a hundred applicants for each office in the gift of the new administration.—*Ib.*

From the Columbus (Ga.) Argus.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

A great deal of abuse has been lavished on the Administration about this War. It has been charged with imbecility, and extravagance, and corruption. Now, the Administration has either failed to provide the means to carry on the war, or has failed to send the right sort of men to manage it, or it is not to blame. Let us see how the matter stands. That the Government has not been remiss in supplying money is clear, for the Whigs charge that it has been extravagantly and wastefully supplied.—Scott has been there,—Gaines has been there,—both officers of reputation, and good Whigs to boot; they did not close the war, and yet we do not remember to have heard, at any time, any complaint that they were not supplied with the means to carry it on. A large majority of the officers of the army, we have been informed, and believe, are Whigs; a great many of them have been sent to Florida to manage the war, and many of them have at different times announced that they have closed it. Perhaps the President may have been culpable in giving them the command.—They have spent a great deal of money and shed but little blood. There is one resource left—the weather is getting cool, and men may go to Florida without great danger to their health; we recommend, therefore, that a grand Harrison Convention be held in the Territory occupied by the Indians, and that all the States be invited to send delegations,—and that Preston, Clay, Webster, and Harrison be also invited. If they manifest as much enthusiasm in attending that Convention as they have in attending others, there will be enough of them to make one drive for the Indians and catch them all at once. The drive will of course be headed by the old General, and in addition to the rest of his newly discovered virtues, he will be entitled to the glory of having once more closed the Florida war.

Presbyterian Church Case.—In the great Presbyterian Church case, tried before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1839 the New School party obtained a verdict, and the court in bank subsequently set aside the verdict and awarded a new trial. The case again came on before this Court (sitting at Nisi Prius) in Philadelphia last week, but Judge Sergeant being on the bench, (who had declined sitting at the former trial,) he postponed it to the second term of the Court. This term commenced on Monday last, Judge Kennedy presiding. The counsel for the defendants (the Old School) applied to the Court Tuesday morning, to allow this case a preference on the docket, on the ground that it had been put over to this term by the Court themselves. The application was resisted by the opposite counsel. Wednesday morning the request was renewed, and it was farther urged, in support of it, that the defendants had given due notice to the relators of their intention to have the case tried, and that they had witnesses present from a distance who were detained at a great inconvenience. The New School counsel still contended that the case was not entitled to a preference, and declared also that they were not prepared for trial. Judge Kennedy decided against the application, and directed the case to be put at the foot of the list. As the present term of the Court lasts only three weeks, there is no probability that this cause will come on before the next Nisi Prius, which is usually held in February; nor, indeed, is it supposed there will be any trial then.

The common opinion, among the bar and the public at large in Philadelphia, is, that the case was settled forever by the decision of the court in bank, and that the counsel for the New School have no serious intention of having it tried again. This opinion is confirmed by their manifest unwillingness to have the case taken up this term. If it be well founded, the interest of religion would seem to require that they should avoid throwing any impediment in the way of a final settlement of the cause.

The counsel for the relators (New School) are Messrs. Randall and Meredith. For the defendants, Messrs. Sergeant, J. R. Ingersoll, and F. W. Hubbell.—*Courier.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 1, 1840.

The Bill concerning the Militia was reported from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment, with a recommendation that it should be rejected: said Bill was read and laid on the table.

A Bill compelling militia officers to hold their commissions 3 years, was reported from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs: read the first time and passed.

Mr. Shepard introduced a Bill to purchase a Library: read the first time and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Laws concerning guardians and their securities, so as to release them from liability after the Court has ordered the removal of the funds into other hands, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A Bill to prevent betting on Elections was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary: read the first time and passed.

Mr. Gaither introduced a Bill concerning Clerks, Sheriffs, and Constables: read first time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall made an attempt to get the vote re-considered, by which the Bill concerning Elections was laid on the table. His object was, he said, to propose an amendment, making the Election in each County to take place on the last Thursday in July. The motion to re-consider, however, was laid on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House, a communication from Samuel F. Patterson, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, transmitting, in pursuance of the Charter, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures. Ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a motion to print.

The Bill to locate the Judges, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The Bill to establish a new county by the name of Union, was, on Mr. Winston's motion, laid on the table.

SENATE

Wednesday, December 2.

Mr. Reid, from the Committee on Private Bills, to whom the bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company had been referred, reported the same to the Senate, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Concurred in.

The Senate having invited the Electoral College to hold its session in the chamber, then adjourned to give place to that body.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hoke remarked, that the Senate Chamber having been tendered to the Electoral College of the State, and accepted by them, for holding their Session to day at 12 o'clock, it was but a proper mark of respect that this House should adjourn. To himself, politically, the day was full of sadness and solemnity, but there was a propriety and fitness of things, which could not fail to strike all. The matter was one in which the whole State was concerned, and should be regarded.

The House adjourned, accordingly.

SENATE.

Thursday December 3.

The Bill appropriating one thousand dollars a year, for five years, to purchase a Library for the State was taken up, rejected, reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Wilson; on motion of Mr. Spruill, amended and passed, 39 to 8.

Mr. Hill introduced the memorial of the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail road Company, praying the Legislature to grant them a loan. Referred.

The Bill to prevent betting on Elections passed its third reading, 30 to 16, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to authorise the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road was read the second time, amended, on motion of Mr. Clingman, and postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Shepard introduced a memorial from citizens of Perquimons, praying for Legislative restrictions on the practice of retailing spirituous liquors. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Law, that each Justice of the Peace shall be provided with one copy of the first volume of the Revised Statutes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. J. Miller presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail road Company, praying the aid of the State: which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be directed to report to this House, the whole amount of Stock held by the State, in incorporated Companies; specifying the amount in each Company, and the fund to which it belongs, with the net value of the same, as nearly as it can be ascertained; also the several sums due the State, the Cherokee Bonds to be included in one item, specifying the Fund to which they belong, and whether the collection of any part of them be, in his opinion, doubtful.

The Bill to establish a County by the name of Cleveland, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. H. C. Jones presented a memorial from John Lewis Beard, Administrator of Peter Faust, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr F. Taylor introduced a Bill concerning the collection of debts by the Banks in the State, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bryan introduced a Bill in favor of Poor Debtors, and

Mr. J. Walker, a Bill to prevent the selling of unmatured crops.

These Bills were read the first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Mendenhall and Reid on behalf of the Commons, to form the Joint Select Committee to superintend the making a list of votes given for Governor.

Mr. J. T. Miller presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the Town of Wilmington on the subject of the Inspection Laws, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an extra session of the General Assembly, to Legislate on the apportionment of Representation in the General Assembly, under the amended Constitution of this State.

A Message was received from the Senate, informing that Mr. Spruill is appointed Teller on the part of the Senate, to make a list of votes given for Governor.

SENATE.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Bill concerning fines and costs, reported the Bill with an amendment, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Bynum presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Law relating to witnesses in State cases, so as to provide that in all indictments for misdemeanors, the prosecutor shall not be entitled to compensation for his attending as witness: which was adopted.

The Bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, asking such relief as may be deemed sufficient and consistent with the interests of the State. Referred.

The Bill to purchase a Library was read the third time, and amended, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Shepard presented a communication from the Hon. Wm. Gaston, stating that a gentleman proposes to repair the Statue of Washington, to receive pay when the work is done, and will make no charge unless he succeeds in its accomplishment. Sent to the other House with a proposition to refer.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that Messrs. Mendenhall and Reid form their branch of the Committee to superintend the making a list of the votes given for Governor; and that the Commons are now ready to receive the Senate into their Hall for that purpose; which was read and adopted. The Senate then repaired to the House of Commons. Mr. Spruill, the teller in behalf of the two Houses, reported; when Col. Joyner, the Speaker of the Senate, made the following announcement:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons: The returns of votes given at the late election for Governor of this State, have been opened and published according to law, in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly.—The tellers appointed by the two Houses to examine the returns and to make a list of the votes, have reported that forty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-four votes were given for John M. Morehead, of the County of Guilford, being the highest number given for any person; and that thirty-five thousand nine hundred and three votes were given for Romulus M. Saunders; and that five hundred and twenty-five votes were given in the county of Currituck for R. M. Saunders. No objection having been made to the said report, I declare that John M. Morehead is duly elected Governor of the State of North Carolina for two years from the first of January next.

A. JOYNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

The members of the Senate thereupon returned to their chamber, and, after transacting some minor business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. J. O. K. Williams, the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Common School Law, passed at the last session; also, the expediency of making a further appropriation, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Whitehurst, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesboro', was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Green W. Caldwell,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Re-building the Capitol be instructed to report to this House, all the fixtures and articles of furniture purchased on behalf of the State for furnishing the Capitol, specifying each article and the cost of the same.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a memorial from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, praying the aid of the Legislature; which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the laws respecting vagrants.

Mr. Hoke presented a Bill declaring and explaining the law on the subject of Gifts and Settlements, which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The two Houses then assembled in General Convention in the Commons Hall, Mr. Speaker Joyner of the Senate in the chair, and the Clerks of the two Houses, in presence of the Tellers—Messrs. Spruill of the Senate, and Mendenhall and Reid of the Commons—proceeded to examine the several returns of the Sheriffs, and to declare the number of votes given in the several counties of the State for Governor.

SENATE.

Saturday, December 5.

Mr. Spruill presented the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that a Committee of one on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Commons, be appointed to wait on John M. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next, and to ascertain from him when it will suit his convenience to appear before the two Houses of this General Assembly, and take the oaths of office.

Mr. Wilson presented Resolutions requesting the Governor to lay before the General Assembly, a statement of the whole amount of property received by the University of North Carolina, &c., &c., and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of the Act giving to the University the property which may hereafter escheat to the State. Read and adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented a Bill concerning the Banks established, and those which may hereafter be established in this State; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

The Bill to compel militia officers to hold their commissions three years, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition of the Commons, to appoint a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an extra session of the Legislature, to legislate on the subject of the apportionment of representation in the General Assembly under the amended Constitution, was read and agreed to.

Mr. Whitaker presented a Resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to the appointment of Coroners, as to raise their fees, when called on to hold an inquest over a dead body; which was read and adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Siler presented a Bill giving to the County Court of Cherokee jurisdiction over the State Road in said County.

Mr. Winston, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship, persons convicted of infamous crimes. These Bills were read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the annual income of the Literary Fund, among the several Counties in this State, in proportion to their Federal population.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether or not the laws on Usury in this State need amendment.

Mr. Young presented a petition from sundry citizens of the counties of Iredell, Mecklenburg and Lincoln, together with a Bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Graham. Said Bill was read the first time and passed, and, on motion of Mr. Young, referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Received from the Senate the engrossed Bill to purchase a Library, which was read the first time and passed.

Also, a proposition to refer to a Joint Select Committee of three, on the part of each House, a letter from the Hon. Wm. Gaston, on the subject of repairing the Statue of Washington. Concurred in.

The Bill authorising the several County Courts to provide for compensation to the Wardens of the Poor, was read the second time and passed.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Stanly, was read the third time and passed. Yeas 62, Nays 46.

The Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Cleveland, was read three times and passed. Yeas 55, Nays 51.

The Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, was read the second time and rejected. Yeas 42, Nays 67.

SENATE.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Spruill was appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on Mr. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor.

Joint committee, on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature—Messrs. Shepard, Dockery, Orr, Clingman, and Pasteur.

Mr. Reid is added to the committee on Privileges and Elections, in the place of Mr. Exum, excused.

Hugh Waddle, Senator elect for the County of Orange, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire and report what amendments are necessary to be made to the laws relating to the Sheriff's returns of the Governor's election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Boyden introduced a Bill for the establishment and better regulation of common Schools. Read first time and passed.

James Graham, the member elect from the county of Orange, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. A. Graham, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

A Bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company; and a Bill to compel Militia Officers to hold their Commissions three years, were read first time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to raise a Joint Select committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an Extra Session of the Legislature and informing that Messrs. Shepard, Orr, Dockery, Clingman, and Pasteur, form their branch of said committee. Whereupon, Messrs Barringer, Graves, Hyman, Thompson, and Spruill, were appointed on the part of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House, statements made by the Bank of North Carolina, and by the Bank of Cape Fear, exhibiting the state and condition of those Institutions. Ordered that these Exhibits be sent to the Senate, be printed, and referred to the Joint Select committee on Banks.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Morehead from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the Memorial from Perquimons, praying the Legislature to aid in suppressing the evil arising from the excessive use of ardent spirits, reported that the remedy to the evil is to be found in a due and rigid enforcement of the laws now in force, and in the disapprobation and censure of the virtuous portion of Society.—Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing law in relation to Volunteer Companies.

Mr. Dockery presented a Bill to amend an Act in the Revised Statutes, to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State; which passed it first reading.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the vote on the Report on the Memorial from Perquimons, on the excessive use of ardent spirits, was reconsidered.—Mr. Shepard then moved that the Memorial be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report a Bill amending the law, so as to authorize the imprisonment of persons selling liquors without licence, and to prohibit the recovery of any debts for liquors, less than five dollars. Mr. Dockery moved that they be further instructed to provide for the prohibiting, under penalty of imprisonment, non-residents from selling less than a gallon. On motion of Mr. Clingman, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road was read the second time; when Mr. Dockery addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the passage of the Bill; after which, it was laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the existing laws as to enable a security to absolve himself from legal responsibility, if the obligee does not commence legal proceedings to collect within a certain time, after notice to that effect has been given by the security or his agent.

[The proceedings of the House for this day are crowded out.]

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840. f

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, December 18, 1840.

To Correspondents.—Several communications, received too late for insertion, shall appear next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had expected to lay the Message before our readers to day, but the delay in the organization of Congress till Tuesday, prevented its delivery in time to reach us until too late for this week's paper. It is an able, dignified and perspicuous document, doing equal honor to the head and heart of Mr. Van Buren. It will be given next week.

CONGRESS.

Monday, the 7th instant, was the day appointed for the opening of the present session of Congress, but in consequence of the great severity of the weather, for a few days previous, with unusually heavy snow storms, the roads were so blocked up and frozen as, in a great measure, to stop travel on the rail-roads, or greatly retard it for a day or more. Being hindered by these causes, a sufficient number of members was not in attendance in either the Senate or the House of Representatives to form a quorum on Monday, or in the Senate even on Tuesday. The House organized on Tuesday;—a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him, as usual, of the organization and readiness of the two Houses to receive his Message.

Immediately after this, *Mr. Adams* gave notice that he would, on the next day, move to rescind the 21st rule of the House adopted in January last, relating to the reception of Abolition petitions.—The rule is as follows:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the Slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

The House then adjourned, as there was no quorum in the Senate.

On Wednesday, after the Journal had been read, Mr. Adams, in pursuance of his notice the day before, offered a resolution to the effect that the standing rule of the House, given above, be rescinded.

Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table;—this motion, after some remarks from Mr. Adams requesting its withdrawal, as he did not then intend to debate the resolution, was withdrawn. Some further brief discussion ensued, when, on motion of *Mr. Banks*, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 82 yeas to 58 nays.

The Message of the President was then laid before the House by the Speaker, read, and twenty thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House. On motion, the House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our extracts of the regular proceedings will show what has been doing at Raleigh. The session so far has been prolific in the origination of various schemes of Internal Improvement, some of them from the recommendation of Gov. Dudley, and as wild and impracticable as might be supposed.—Among others of this sort, we consider the notion of a Turnpike from Raleigh to Buncombe, and worse than the scheme itself, the provisions of the Bill proposed for its construction, which we published last week.

The last Raleigh Register gives some account of a blow up in the Whig ranks, which may be considered the "beginning of the end," a sign, betokening the explosion soon to be general. The Register gives Mr. *Wm. B. Shepard* what we should call a pretty formal reading out of the association of Whiggery. He regrets to say, "more in sorrow than in anger," that a late speech of Mr. Shephard's has been of a character to render his political position a matter of doubt to some of his warmest admirers, and place him in a very "equivocal position." We wait further developments before saying any more.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Some of the leading Whig papers are insisting on the necessity of an extra Session of Congress immediately after the 4th of March. They are impatient for the new Administration to commence operations; repeal the Sub-Treasury, and take the preparatory steps for rechartering another National Bank. They are all clamorous for *change*, and change they will see, with a vengeance, before one year rolls round. The sooner the work is commenced the better. Let them go on;—the Democratic party are waiting to see what they will do. The co-operation of Messrs. Webster, Clay, Preston, Slade and other leaders of the party must afford an interesting scene. Tariff and Anti-Tariff, Bank and Anti-Bank, Abolition and Anti-Abolition. How beautifully all will work together in the great promised "Reform!"

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The members of the Electoral College of this State met in Raleigh on the 2d instant. Jas. Welborn was elected President of the College, and Edmund B. Freeman Secretary. Two members, Charles M'Dowell of Burke, and David F. Caldwell of Rowan, being absent, their places were supplied by the appointment, by ballot, of Edmund Jones of Wilkes, and Samuel R. Holt of Davidson. The College then voted for William H. Harrison and John Tyler for President and Vice President of the United States.

The gentlemen composing the Electoral College of Virginia, assembled in Richmond on Wednesday the 9th inst., and cast the vote of that State for Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States. One of the body voted for James K Polk of Tennessee for V. President.

The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, the great regulator, has been trying for some time to make arrangements to resume cash payments in January, as the law requires, by borrowing money from the N. York and Boston Banks, on her own post notes, endorsed by other Banks of Philadelphia. At the last accounts, she had succeeded in all the negociations, with the exception of one or two Banks, and it was considered questionable whether these would come into the arrangement proposed. Some of the Whig papers had insisted on the propriety of a longer legalized suspension being allowed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; this, however, will not be granted. The Biddle concern will be forced to resume, or go by the board, as its rottenness deserves.—It is expected that some arrangements will be accomplished to bolster it longer, in order to secure the location of the contemplated new concern at Philadelphia. If so, a general resumption may be expected in the course of next month.

The work begun again.—From our notice of Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that old Mr. Adams has made a very fair start in his old track of Abolition agitation. This looks like the subject was dying away, as the people were told by the Whigs last summer. So far from lagging or being dispirited, the incendiaries are every where active, in better and stronger hopes than ever. They are determined to persist in their course, without yielding an inch, as this early move of Mr. Adams plainly shows.

☞ The Supreme Court of this State commences its Winter Session in Raleigh, on Monday the 28th of this month. Our last contained an erroneous statement of the time.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hon. Levi Woodbury has been elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of New Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of the Hon. Henry Hubbard, whose term of service expires at that time.

John M. Berrien has been elected by the Legislature of Georgia, Senator for that State for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Lumpkin, whose term then expires. The vote was—for Berrien 153; M'Allister 117; Scattering 9.

President Lamar of Texas has been for some time so ill as to be wholly unable to attend to the duties of his station. He has been advised by his physicians to remove to a climate more favorable to the restoration of his health, and the cure of his disease, which is said to be dropsical.

The first day of January has been fixed on for the inauguration of John M. Morehead as Governor of this State. The ceremony will take place in presence of the Legislature.

Going to Texas.—It is said that the final location of the boundary line between the United States and Texas, will throw the whole county of Miller, now in Arkansas, on the Texas side. This would be rather the most extensive and solid emigration to that country yet made.

The President of Texas, in his Message to Congress last month, deprecates the occurrence of a war with Mexico, for many reasons, and recommends the propriety and policy of further attempts to reconcile that country by pacific conduct and negociation.

A paragraph appeared some short time since in the St Augustine News, saying that Gen. Atkinson had been stricken with Paralysis, and was in consequence so disabled as to render it improbable that he would ever again take the field. Gen. Atkinson has written a letter to the Editor of the Globe, under date of Jefferson Barracks, Nov. 21st, in which he says, that the whole is a mistake, he has never had an attack of the Paralysis, but is in health and condition to take the field and discharge the duties pertaining to his rank.

☞ The great match race between Boston and Gano, over the Augusta (Geo.) turf, came off—or rather did not come off, for it was "no go" with Gano—on Monday the 7th inst. Old "white nose," as was generally expected, taking the chunk. The Augusta Chronicle of the 8th, says:

"The great match race, or rather the great match which "*was just no race at all*," between these two lions of the day, came off yesterday, over the Lafayette course, and resulted in the defeat of Gano, in a single heat. Time, 7 minutes 57 seconds. After which he was drawn, and Boston took the "*ready*."

THE TARIFF.

As their own organs will not do it, we intend to keep our Whig readers informed of the sayings and doings of their Northern Harrison allies on the Tariff and other important questions agitated. The Philadelphia United States Gazette, in an article speculating on the policy that is to prevail in the new Administration, speaks thus of the Tariff:

"The people demand a restoration of that State of things which they enjoyed twelve years since. They have a Sub-Treasury—it increases their difficulties.—They had pet Banks—they promoted evils. The Protective *Tariff* has been removed and foreign debt increases in amount."

Do you hear that, Southern Whigs? The removal of the *Protective Tariff* has increased foreign debt, therefore the Tariff must be renewed. This is good Northern Whig doctrine—what say you to it—are you ready for Tariff Taxes again?

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

From a statement in a late number of the Columbia South Carolinian, of the condition, liabilities and circulation of the South Carolina Banks, as set forth in Reports made by them to the Legislature, we have the following information:

Total amount of bills in circulation,	$3,072,004 07
Bills held by them, and not in circulation,	298,287 30
Amount in actual circulation,	2,773,717 37
Amount of specie in their vaults,	1,692,683 71
Amount of circulation over specie,	1,081,033 66
Besides this, they have due them in Bonds Judgments, and Bills of Exchange,	16,448,018 70

☞ The Federal party during the Democratic administration of Martin Van Buren, proposed a "Gag law" to stop the mouths of all office holders and deprive them of the liberty of speech. They are now in power, and can next Congress pass the law if they please. Will Messrs. Crittenden, Bell and Co., bring it up again at that time and apply it to their own partizan office holders? We shall see. What is right in principle at one time, is right at another.

Capt. Johnson Thorn, gives information of the existence of more cash capital in that country in consequence of the capture of a Mexican merchant vessel by a Texian schooner;—it seems that the act of aggression had been committed by the Mexican Government, in firing from the fort at Tampico on a boat of the Texian schooner, which had been sent ashore for water. The merchantman had been captured by Commodore Moore as a retaliation for this act, considered by him as an outrage.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting held at Mount Mourne, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a new County, composed of the adjacent parts of the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell, on motion, Gen. William H. Kerr was called to the Chair; and A. M. Emerson, appointed Secretary.

George F. Davidson was then called on to explain the object of the meeting; and the propriety of establishing a new County, advocated by J. F. A. Mellon, and G. T. Emerson. The following Resolutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is desirable and expedient that a new County be established, composed of portions of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell; having for its centre, some point between Reid's Store and Beatty's Ford, as nearly equi-distant as practicable from Statesville and Charlotte, running North and South, and Salisbury and Lincolnton, running East and West.

Resolved, further, That we desire and request the co-operation of our fellow-citizens, who held a meeting at Beatty's Ford to consult on this subject, on the 27th of August last; deeming it proper that such alterations should be made in the boundaries of the proposed new County, as will comport with the above Resolution.

Resolved, further, That a Committee, two from each of the above-named Counties, be appointed to confer with the people; to ascertain the boundaries, and population, of the proposed new County; and to have further power to call a public meeting at any time they may think necessary.

Agreeably to the last Resolution, the following persons were appointed a Committee for the object therein specified, viz: Robert Burton and Alexander M'Corkle of Lincoln; Caleb Erwin and Andrew Springs of Mecklenburg; Thos. M'Ewen and Robert Neele of Cabarrus; James E. Kerr and Col. James Jameson of Rowan, and James J. Turner and Wm. Hargrave of Iredell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincolnton, Charlotte, and Salisbury papers.

WM. H. KERR, Chairman.

A. M. Emerson, Secretary.

December 3, 1840.

From the New York Standard.

PROSCRIPTION.

The Federal presses ceased not, during the late campaign, to charge the present Administration with proscribing all persons from holding office, for opinion's sake; and many of them openly recommend the system of a retaliatory process. We could refer to instances, in our own city, that would prove the falsity of the charge, without seeking farther evidence; but, for the present, we will give to our readers the following facts taken from the Ulster Republican, and then leave the candid mind to judge whether the charge of the Federal presses has foundation sufficient to sustain it:

"We have before us a document containing the names and the salaries, and setting forth the political sentiments of the gentlemen employed as clerks, &c., in the different Departments and Bureaus at Washington. From this document, it appears that there is a majority of Federalists so employed, whose excess of salary over that of the Democratic clerks is no less a sum than *fifty thousand dollars*. In the State Department there are employed *thirteen* Federalists, or Whigs, and *three* Democrats. The whole amount of the salaries paid to the former, is $17,060; to the latter, $3,199. In the Treasury Department there are eight Democrats and four Whigs. Salaries of the former, $10,150; of the latter, $5,150. In the Navy Department there are four of each party, the Democrats receiving $4,371, and the Whigs, $1,981. In the First comptroller's Office there are eight Whigs and six Democrats. The salaries of the first amount to $9,650, and of the last to $7,400. In the Second comptroller's office there are six Whigs and four Democrats, the former receiving $7,200, and the latter $4,550. In the First Auditor's office there are nine Democrats and four Whigs, the *first* being paid $10,250, and the last, $5,350. In the Second Auditor's office there are seven Whigs and six Democrats, and they receive, the Whigs $8,300, and the Democrats, $6,950. In the Third Auditor's office there are but *seven* Democrats to *nineteen* Whigs—the first receiving $7,850, and the last, $22,000. In the Fourth Auditor's office there are eight Democrats, with salaries amounting to $8,850; and six Whigs, with $8,800. In the Fifth Auditor's office there are six Whigs, whose salaries amount to $7,500, and five Democrats, who receive $5,150. In the Treasurer's office there are eight Whigs and four Democrats—the former receive $9,750, and the latter, $4,800. In the Register's office there are seventeen Whigs and eight Democrats, the former being in the receipt of $19,150, and the latter of $7,550. In the General Land Office there are forty-two Democrats and twenty-one Whigs; to the former the sum of $48,322 is paid; to the latter, $25,649. In the Solicitor's office there is one Democrat, with a salary of $1,150, and two Whigs each having $1,150. In the office of the Auditor for the Post Office there are thirty Democrats, and twenty three Whigs; the first receive $36,800, and the last, $29,200. In the Navy Commissioners' office there are three Whigs, whose salaries amount to $3 600. In the Patent Office there is not a single Democrat; all those attached to it, fifteen persons in all, being Whigs, whose united salaries amount to $18,050. Besides the offices above enumerated, there are the War, Indian, Pension, Commanding General's, Adjutant General's, Engineer's, Quarter-master-General's, Paymaster-General's, Commissary General's, Subsistence, Ordnance, and Surgeon General's offices, giving a total of eighty clerks; about fifty-five of whom, and receiving the largest salaries, are opposed to the present Administration.

"From the preceding facts, it will readily be perceived that the Administration has not pursued a proscriptive policy. There can be no doubt but there have been more removals in New York, since the first election of Seward, than have taken place under the General Government since March, 1829. Throughout the country, there are many lucrative and influential offices held by Whigs—by men who have labored hard to bring about the Harrison triumph which has disgraced our age. But the Whigs are crying out proscription, solely because they want to deceive the people into approving their plans of intended villainy, as it is doubtless their intention to make a general proscription for opinion's sake. Such has been the practice of the aristocratic party in every other nation; and we have no reason for believing that it will act differently in our own land."

Why are politicians, on the day of election, like teams? Because they hang about the *polls*.

Why is a tear shed in secret like a vessel of war? Because it is a *private* tear.

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

The party that is to be in power after the 4th of March next, composed, as it is, of so many discordant factions, will find that it is no easy matter to arrange political measures and *places* suitable and satisfactory to such a variety of views and interests. Gen. Harrison will perceive, at a very early moment, no doubt, that he has been elevated to a position in this great nation, which, though it be the most honorable and dignified in the world, he will find to be not the most enviable. The critical position of this country with regard to its internal affairs, requires the skill of a statesman, indeed, at the helm of its Government. Gen. Harrison, *has yet to prove himself competent to fill such a station*. He may call to his aid eminent men, it is true, but who will they be? and can they agree? Mr. Webster will certainly hold a prominent place in his cabinet; will he sanction any measures favorable to the South and its interests? then it will be the first time he has ever done so. What of Henry Clay? He and Webster will never work well together; then he will have to go to England, *or lie up*; or he may begin in time, to chalk out his plans of battle for the next Presidential campaign. But then there will be Webster playing at the same game, and between the two, *old Tip* will find himself in a pretty considerable of a tempest, and we doubt, with the thousands of other perplexities which he will have to encounter, whether, at times, he will know that he is standing upon his heels or his head.

But the people have been promised *better times* if they would elect Harrison. They have done so, and they will expect his Administration to fulfill the promise. They have been told also that they could not be worsted by a *change*, and this has been rung from one end of the Union to the other. Time will decide this prediction. We do not perceive how they can be *bettered* by a change of the policy of the present Administration, unless it be by some hidden magic influence in "*hard cider*," which has not yet displayed itself. We shall, however, await the movements of the new Administration calmly. From the many promises which have been made, much will be expected of it, and these expectations must be realized, or it will fall most awfully low.—*N. Orleans Great Western.*

From the Globe.

We publish below a copy of a letter received by the Secretary of War from General Armistead, commanding the army in Florida, showing the nature and extent of the military operations against the hostile Indians since their recent faithless conduct in breaking off the negotiations entered into with them in pursuance of their own professed wishes. It will be seen that the Commanding General is vigorously pushing his operations against them, though he is at the same time seeking every opportunity of negotiating with them for the peaceable termination of the war, and their emigration to the homes of their brethren in the West.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF FLORIDA,
FORT KING, Nov. 24, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant.

The whole army is now, and will remain, in pursuit of the enemy. Every inducement is however held out to them to treat. The bands of Halick Tustennuggee and Tiger-tail are pursued by a detachment of the 2d Infantry. The 7th is now in the field. The Dragoons, of which six companies are on the upper St. Johns, are actively employed in that section. The 8th regiment leaves this route, embracing the Wahoo and the other hiding places on the Withlacoochie. The 6th regiment is in the country between the Hillsborough and Withlacoohhie. The 1st regiment is scouting along the Gulf shore below Tampa, with boats accompanied by a steamer and two schooners.

I have deemed these movements necessary, as the entire bands of the enemy have confined themselves to the swamps and along that coast, from whence they make predatory excursions; and it is there, and there alone, that they can be most annoyed.

To the North of Fort King they make occasional inroads, but to bring them to a sense of what they ought to do, their families and strongholds must be broken up.

The delegation are in utter astonishment at the manner in which Halick Tustenuggee and his party left them, as they had given me and the party repeated assurance of their determination to emigrate. This want of faith has not deterred me from using exertions to communicate with the Seminoles, and I have despatched three of the delegation with their consent, to hold intercourse with their relations and friends.

I will continue every exertion to fulfil the requirements of the Government by treaty or otherwise.

I shall leave this place in a few hours for Tampa where my headquarters will be established; please direct accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. Gen. Com. Army of Florida.

The Hon. THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

It was frankly stated by John Quincy Adams, in one of his Congressional speeches, that the four years during which he occupied the Presidential chair were his most unhappy years.

The Lord have mercy upon Gen. Harrison.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Mary N. Steele, near Salisbury, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq., to Miss MARY N., daughter of the late Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand of this place.

In this Town, on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. John D Scheck, OBADIAH WOODSON, Foreman in this Office, to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of the late George Fraley.

DIED,

In Davie County, on the 11th inst, Mrs. MARGARET HALL, consort of Joseph Hall, Esq., in the 70th year of her age. An Obituary notice of the deceased will appear in our next.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Nurseries, in Davidson County, N. C., a large assortment of Fruit Trees, &c., consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c., EMBRACING MANY OF THE BEST *American* AND *European Fruits*.

ALSO

a fine Selection of

ROSES, DAHLIAS, &c.

Trees will be delivered at any reasonable distance from Lexington, at the usual rates. Priced Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, postage being paid. Direct to Lexington, Davidson County, N. C.

December 18, 1840. 3m

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

THE DEPARTED.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams—
And where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed!
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful
How dreamless is their sleep!
Where rolls the dirge-like moaning
Of the ever-tossing deep,
Or where the hurrying night winds
Pale winter's robes have spread
Above their narrow palaces
In the city of the dead.

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the Cypress trees;
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice!—it mingles with
Each tree and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
On me in secret fall;
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on,
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams.
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn—
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

VARIETY.

Theory of the Wind.—Wind has been explained in the following manner: Heated air has a tendency to rise, and cold air rushes in to supply its place. Thus the heated air of the equatorial regions rises and gives place to a current sent from the polar regions, which is a process that serves to equalize the temperature of the world. But the polar countries lying near the axis of the sphere, the air from those regions has not received so much motion as about the equator, or greater distance from the axis; wherefore, it arrives at the equator where the motion of the earth is greater. If it had no motion before, an east wind would be the consequence, and the force of that wind be, as the difference between the motion of the earth where the air came from, and that where it arrived; but then it has a motion of the South; for it is rushing into a vacuum left by the air which rises; so that the wind will not be from the east, but the north east and the number of degrees north of the east from which it will blow will depend upon the comparative force of the current of air from the north to the difference between the earth's motion at the equator and at the polar region, from whence the air comes. As there must be a corresponding efflux from the equator higher up, according to this theory, the wind should every where be northeast or southwest, but it blows in very different directions at different times and places; and this probably depends on the variations in temperature at different times and places.

The last stratagem we have heard of, by which to make money, occurred at the canal market yesterday. A lazy fellow was busily engaged in selling "fine fat dressed squirrels," as he called them. Suddenly the tail of one of the little animals, which the fellow had neglected to curtail when skinning it, was observed to be "sticking out a feet." A bystander remarked that "that was a curious looking tail for a squirrel to have," and upon a "close examination," as Paddy would say, "the squirrels all turned out to be rats." It seems that they have been in the habit of trapping these filthy animals and selling them to the citizens as squirrels for some time past. What delicious squirrel pot pies some of our friends must have dined upon yesterday. How they are to be envied.—*Cincinnati Ledger.*

Gen. Harrison has been called non-committal: "It is false—his opinions are as plain as the handwriting on the wall," exclaimed a furious coon skin orator in a crowd the other day. "That are a fack!" answered a sturdy backwoodsman—"and I'll tell you how plain that was: it was so darn'd plain, there was only one man in the whole kingdom of Nebuchadnezzar that could interpret it!—It's just so with Harrison's opinions—if 'taint, I wish I may be shot!"

Howling for prey.—The hungry wolves of Federalism are always howling for prey. We hear of cart loads of applicants for every office. If General Harrison does not violate his pledges about removals, which no one of his opponents believed when he made them, his friends will poison him in less than a year,—*they are so hungry.*—*Ohio Statesman.*

A Lucky Throw.—"Heads, take a shave; tails, take a drink," said a loafer, tossing up his last bit to decide.

Down came the dime upon the side walk, heads up.

"No go! no go!" said he, "it slipped."

Up went the dime again, and down it came a tail.

"There, by Jupiter, I'll *have* to drink," said he; "well fair-play's a jewel, here goes for the drink O, honor bright!"

The bull can gore, the ass kick, and the dog bite; and what does man do, when he throws aside his reason and resorts to personal violence, but place himself on a par with the brute creation?—The most important lesson man can learn is the art of governing his own passions.

A sportsman, coursing, lost a hare, and hastily addressed a shepherd boy: "Boy, did you see a hare running by here?" "A hare, sir?" "Yes, fool," "What, a thing that runs fast, with long ears?" "Yes." "That goes loppety, loppety, lop?"—"Yes, yes, my good fellow." "What, very long ears?" "Yes, dolt." "Ah, then," said the boy, "I didn't see it."

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent.

"Beauty soon decays," as the lady said when somebody applied a wet sponge to her red cheeks.

Unpleasant Reminiscences.—We made us sad love a joke, even though it hits our copy, and can't stand the fun of seeing our exchange papers coming in upon us from a distance with the exulting caption of "O. K." the Keystone State safe for Van Buren, &c., over the election returns copied from the "Times." It makes us sad to think how much "fine spirits" we have thrown away; how many "cheers" lie silent and breathless within us, and many hungry devils we will have stuffed with the best "fryed and stewed" in atonement of our sin of "kicking against the *pipes.*" But, as Jacob Faithful says, there's no use in sighing—better luck next time!—*Phila. Spirit of the Times.*

The three great levers which move the world are, the *cartridge-box*, the *ballot-box*, and the *band box.* We leave it for some of our brethren to say which is the most powerful.—*Highland Messenger.*

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders.*

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PRODUCE
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limits;—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making *liberal cash advances* for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

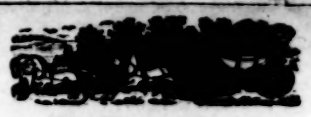
Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3m



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 42

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17, 1840. 1

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Cowan, dec'd., will offer for Sale, at the late residence of said Jos. Cowan, on the 5th day of January, 1841, all the personal property belonging thereto, consisting of

Twenty-four Negroes,

being Men, Women, and Children;

—ALSO—

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS; COTTON, CORN, RYE, OATS, FODDER, HAY, FARMING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With various other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of nine months will be allowed, upon giving bond and approved security for the purchase money—all sums under five dollars, cash.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the creditors of the estate will not admit no longer indulgence.—And all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement or payment within legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN F. COWAN, Admr.

November 13, 1840. 64ts

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Valuable Land FOR Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at This Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Polks*, and their heroic compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the formation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals*, *Literature*, *Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six subscribers*, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, *of Salisbury.*

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to throw them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum named. In some parts of the United States, the prices upon which these works are printed, would not be as much as we charge for the publication.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members concerned. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The *Appendix* contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves and so printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, *by referring to the speech in the Appendix.*

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe $1
For copy of the Appendix $1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5, twelve copies for $10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Book-Binder.*

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. 1

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf